

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1810.

[NUMBER 1304.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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The postage on letters addressed to  
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be  
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old  
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

## Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY  
GAZETTE.

THE KENTUCKY  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

OR NEW  
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;  
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,  
in which the whole structure and essential  
principles of that most copious Language,  
according to the most approved modern stand-  
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,  
and explained in a manner intelligible to the  
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at this office,  
LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE

REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,  
IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED  
BY HIM, CONTAINING  
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following  
interesting and important subjects has been at-  
tempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its  
effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected  
by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false  
Faith, and shown to be the product of a Divine  
operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit par-  
ticularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity,  
and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man con-  
cisely treated. Some direct objections made to  
Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers  
62 1/2 cents—in consequence of a limited num-  
ber of copies only being struck, and its ex-  
ceeding the size contemplated by the author,  
whereby the sale of the whole at the subscrip-  
tion price, would be insufficient to defray ex-  
penses.

Subscribers are requested to call or  
send for their copies.

Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had  
at this office. July 9th, 1810.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF  
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

## Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Em-  
erson street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.  
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his  
old stand, where every exertion shall be used  
to accommodate those who please to call on  
him. January 20, 1809.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,  
Commission Merchants.

SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)  
Have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,  
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.  
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their  
customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Sa-  
line salt. July 3d, 1810.

## CASH

Will be given for two or three LIKELY  
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-  
teen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PAINTER.

## JAMES FISHBACK,

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and  
Scott Courts.

## Bank of Chillicothe.

WESTERN Merchants may be supplied  
with Checks on Philadelphia, payable at  
eight, and which are negotiable in Baltimore,  
for a premium of one and an half per cent.  
at the bank of Chillicothe. (7tp)

## FOR SALE,

A Likely NEGRO WOMAN & THREE  
CHILDREN.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 24th, 1810.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,  
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.

July 22d, 1810.

Taken up by James Wilson, living  
in Cumberland County, on the south side  
of Cumberland river, two miles below Dicken-  
son's ferry, a Bay Mare, 13 hands 3 inches high, se-  
ven years old this spring, a star and snip,  
near hind foot white, some gray hairs in her  
tail, no brands perceivable, appraised to \$20,  
before me, 25th day of May, 1810.

SAMUEL WILSON, J. P.

## WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS  
TOBACCO  
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS  
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

## For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on  
the waters of Green river, in Green county,  
containing 686 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton  
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.  
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado  
and Havana Sugars of an excellent quality  
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof  
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000  
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold  
low for cash, or approved notes at 30 and 60  
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,  
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and  
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-  
gle, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains  
with and without arms, different sizes, com-  
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double  
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains  
of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

## FOR SALE,

A TWO story Brick House and Lot, sit-  
uated on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)  
—Terms three yearly payments without inter-  
est—enquire of the printer.

## KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that  
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-  
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will  
at all times pay the most strict attention to hor-  
ses left in his care.—His extensive knowledge  
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-  
sure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

## FOR SALE,

VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,  
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four  
miles from Lexington, containing 150  
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-  
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm  
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large  
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-  
quisite out building—a good mill house, barn,  
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and  
abundance. About seventy acres of the land  
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.  
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as  
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those  
wishing to purchase.

A general warrant deed will be made the  
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-  
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-  
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

## REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON  
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to  
the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the  
Kentucky Hotel, where he has for  
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE  
MEDICINES, together with a complete  
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-  
MENTS, made after the latest and most  
approved models.

Dr. OVERTON will practice PHY-  
SIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its  
neighborhood. He has just procured  
a portion of unquestionable COW POX  
infection, and will communicate the dis-  
ease to any person desirous of enjoying its  
protection.

September 3, 1810.

## WILLIAM ROSS'S

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store.

Next door to Mr. John Kiezer, & nearly  
opposite the Market-house, Lexington

Where he has just received from Philadelphia,  
a large and elegant assortment of fresh  
BOOTS and SHOES, of Philadelphia man-  
ufacture.

Fairtop back strap  
boots  
Cossack boots  
Three quarter do.  
Men's fine leather lin-  
ed shoes  
Men's do. Pumps  
Men's coarse shoes  
Men's patent do.  
Boys' fine and coarse  
shoes  
Ladies' spangled kid  
Plain do.  
Morocco spangled ties  
Ditto slippers  
Plain Morocco slip-  
pers  
Ditto Morocco ties  
Misses Morocco ties

Children's Morocco  
do.  
Ditto Lea her  
Morocco Hats  
Black ball, of a fine  
quality  
Boot tassels and shoe  
strings  
White wetting skins  
Boot cord  
Hatter's Morocco skin  
of different colours  
Shoe binding skins  
of different colours  
Boot webbing for boot  
straps  
Scal skins & calf skin  
offalls for shoes  
Hog Bristles

## GROCERIES.

Madeira, Port and  
Sherry Wines  
Fourth proof Jamaica  
spirits  
Fourth proof French  
Brandy  
Fourth proof Holland  
Gin  
Cherry Bounce and  
Peach Brandy  
Old Whiskey  
Imperial, Young Hy-  
son, Hyson & Hyson  
skin Teas.  
Coffee and Chocolate  
Loaf and Lump sugar  
Liquorice Ball  
Candied sugar  
Which I intend selling low for cash wholesale  
and retail.

Lexington, Oct. 2, 1810.

## NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIV-  
ED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly oc-  
cupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter  
and Telford, a complete and general assort-  
ment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will  
sell unusually low for cash. He will also  
give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar,  
of a superior quality, which he is disposed to  
sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price.  
Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.  
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking  
an assignment on a bond given by me to  
Robert Scantland for 60 acres of Land at the  
mouth of four mile creek above the mouth of  
the Kentucky river, on the Ohio bank, lying at  
the upper end of Peach's military claim; as  
the bond is fraudulently detained from me, and  
which I am determined not to comply with, other-  
wise than agreeable to contract.

JOHN JONES, C. R.

September 25th, 1810.  
ALL persons having just demands against  
me, if presented before the 1st day of January  
next, they shall be settled according to contract;  
but if after that day, perhaps it will not be in  
my power.

J. JONES.

## H. FOSTER & Co. TAYLORS,

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its  
vicinity, that they carry on the above business  
in all its various branches, in the shop formerly  
occupied by Lawson McCullough, on Hill  
Street. Those who favour them with their  
custom may rely on having their work done  
with neatness and dispatch.

September 31st, 1810.

Taken up by John Moseley, in  
Jessamine County, on Clear Creek, one light L-  
iron Gray mare with a blaze face, four years  
old, 14 1/2 hands high, white streak across her  
back just behind her withers—Appraised to  
\$50.

RICHARD LAFON, J. P. J. C.

August 4th, 1810.

Taken up by Peter Covenhoven,  
living in Woodford county, near South Elk-  
horn, a brown Horse, about eight or nine years  
old, about fourteen hands high, some white on  
each hind foot, no brands perceivable, a small  
star, appraised to twenty dollars.

Wm. VAWTER, J. P.

May 7th, 1810.

Scott County, sc.

Taken up by Huett Nutter, on  
Little north Elk horn, an Iron Gray MARE, four  
years old, about thirteen hands and an half high,  
two or three small saddle spots on her back, had  
on a large old bell, with a leather collar, and  
was hobbled with a hickory bark when taken up,  
no brands perceivable, appraised to \$40.

CARY L. CLAREK, C. S. C. C.



## STILL FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-  
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a  
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has  
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first  
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-  
cumstance he can with full confidence assure  
his friends and the public, that any work done  
by him will be executed in a superior manner,  
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:  
Persons owing the firm of Fishel &  
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or  
they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be  
forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



## Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-  
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of  
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

## The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions  
and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,  
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,  
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.  
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.

Andrew McCalla

ROBERT FRAZER has just received di-  
rect from England, an elegant assortment  
of the following articles, which he will dispose  
of very low for ready money:  
Patent Lever Watches with full train'd and  
quarter seconds.  
Cap'd and Jewell'd Verge do.  
A variety of stop and plain do. with or without  
caps.

Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, of the newest  
fashion.

A handsome assortment of plated ware, richly  
mounted, and a variety of tools and mate-  
rials for Clock and Watchmakers and  
Jewellers.

Lexington, Sept. 22, 1810.

## FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young *STUD HORSE*, five  
years old, full sixteen hands high, well  
formed, was got by the imported horse Royal-  
ist, his dam by Eclipse. Any person wishing  
to purchase the above property may find the  
subscriber at his farm in Fayette county, seven  
miles west of Lexington and one mile from John  
Parker's mill. Land in the Green river coun-  
ty or in the state of Ohio will be received in  
payment.

FREDERIC WALTZ.

August 16th, 1810.

JAMES ROBERT,  
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-  
neral, that he has removed to the store lately  
occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3  
doors above the Branch Bank; where he will  
constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold  
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated  
Ware of every description, and newest fashions  
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable  
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared  
to carry on the *Watch making and repairing*  
*business*—and will warrant his work to be well  
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-  
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-  
vor him with their custom, may depend upon  
having their work done with neatness and dis-  
patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2  
good workmen, in the above line of business;  
and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character,  
will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

PHILADELPHIA  
CASH  
DRUG STORE.

ROBERT HARRIS, JUN.  
DRUGGIST,

Market Street, No. 196, one door above  
6th Street.

HAS RECEIVED by the late arrivals from  
London and Liverpool the most complete  
and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Glass

ever imported into the United States, every ar-  
ticle of which was put up by the best houses, and  
purchased for CASH, which will enable him to  
sell on terms well worthy the attention of those  
who deal in MEDICINE. Physicians are par-  
ticularly informed that this Drug Store is annu-  
ally inspected, by order of government, by doctors  
Rush and Mease, for the better supply of the  
Army and Navy of the United States—so that  
they may rest assured that nothing of an infe-  
rior quality can, on any account, find admis-  
sion in the Store.

General price currents will be forwarded  
at the request of any one, by letter or other-  
wise.

13th August, 1810.—tf

## NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT  
HAS just received, and is now opening  
in the store formerly occupied by Messrs.  
Thomas & Robert Barry, an elegant and  
extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,  
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,  
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,  
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and  
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most re-  
duced prices, will be sold very low for  
cash.

13th August, 1810.—tf

## MARSH & STUDMAN

WANT EIGHT APPRENTICES, four to  
the White and Blacksmith's trade, and  
four to the Turning business.—Young lads from  
14 to 16 years of age will meet with great en-  
couragement at their shop next below the The-  
atre on water street.

3m Lexington, September 10th, 1810.

## EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully in-  
forms the friends of literature  
and Science, that his School will be a-  
gain opened for the reception of a small  
number of Students at his house, on  
the West Fork of Hickman, in Jessa-  
mine County, on the first Monday in  
November next, where a general course  
of Classical and Scientific instruction  
will continue to be conducted as hereto-  
fore, at the rate of \$10 per Session,  
paid in advance.

Parents, who may be disposed to en-  
ter their sons, are particularly request-  
ed to send them at the commencement  
of the Session.

Boarding may now be had, in  
respectable houses in the neighbour-  
hood, at Twenty-five dollars per Ses-  
sion.

S. WILSON.

Forest-Hill, Sept. 4th 1810.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber about three weeks ago  
when in Clarke county, a Strawberry or  
Bay Roan HORSE. He is about fifteen hands  
high, and trots, paces and gallops tolerably well.  
I cannot describe him more particularly, only  
that his left eye is blind, and appears whitish  
or glazed, by which he may be known with cer-  
tainty. Any person who will bring him home  
to me, living in Woodford county, or inform  
me where he may be had, shall be liberally re-  
warded by

CALEB WALLACE.

September 21st, 1810.

## Blanks

OF ALL KINDS,  
For Sale at this Office.

France has prohibited the exportation of pro-  
duce, & a scarcity of grain is apprehended in  
England in consequence of the failure of the  
crops. Speculations already appear in the  
Newspapers of that country, upon the man-  
ner of diminishing the consumption, in order  
to alleviate the expected pressure of want;  
some idea of which may be formed by a pe-  
rusal of the following

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER of  
July 10.

## SCARCITY.

We have taken all possible pains to  
ascertain whether the prediction of an  
imminent scarcity had any foundation  
in the appearance of the growing crops,  
or in the proportion of the stock on hand,  
and our necessary conclusions are, that  
scarcity is really to be apprehended,  
that the stock on hand is very insuffi-  
cient, & the growing crops will, accord-  
ing to all present appearances, be defi-  
cient one third. How is this deficiency  
to be made up? Corn is so great a  
proportion of the food of the country,  
that a question upon a deficiency of corn  
is a question for providing against a fam-  
ine.

Where the usual portion of food is  
wanting, there are but two possible re-  
medies—the first is by a diminished  
consumption—the second is, by finding  
substitutes in another kind of food for  
that part of our ordinary food which  
is deficient.

With respect to the first, in an opu-  
lent community, and in times of abun-  
dant, there is always a great portion of  
waste: as much almost is wasted as is  
eaten, and more eaten than is necessary.  
There is another species of waste,  
moreover, which amounts to nearly one  
third of the whole substance; that is  
that of using a finer kind, and thereby  
wasting or at least not employing in hu-  
man food what is sifted from it. Now,  
these two heads of waste, that of the  
quantity and that of the kind, there is  
certainly room for a great saving; a  
saying perhaps, which, if properly and  
universally exacted and attended to,  
would not fall much short of deficien-  
cy.

There is a third head of general sav-  
ing, the benefit of which was much ex-  
perienced during the last scarcity.—  
This is that of prohibiting the bakers,  
under a severe penalty from selling  
bread till after it had been drawn twenty-  
four hours. The difference under  
this head is astonishing. If a family,  
for example, are in the habit of using  
20 loaves in the week, taken in as they  
usually are by servants; half of them  
new, half baked the preceding day; if  
this family were to take in the whole  
quantity in the beginning of the week,  
they would find a full saving of one third.  
Fourteen loaves would perform the  
same service as twenty.

Pastry of every kind is pure waste.  
It is made of the finest flour; so that  
more is consumed than is used, and it  
is absolutely of no service to satisfy  
hunger. A hungry man does not dine  
on pastry. There are two kinds of e-  
conomy public and private. Very lit-  
tle is to be expected from the public,  
or by any public regulation. The laws  
cannot enter into any private house to  
regulate the quantity or distributions  
of private diet. It is the first liberty of  
an Englishman that every one is mas-  
ter in his own family. If private folly  
or extravagance are resolved to waste  
in the teeth of famine, it is impossible  
for any laws to prevent them. Econo-  
my necessarily belongs to individuals,  
and to the privacy of the dwelling house.  
The public, as a body can do little or  
nothing.

As to committees, and public socie-  
ties for prosecuting monopolists they  
will do more harm than good. The  
best friends of the community would be  
about half a dozen score of these mono-  
polists, who would buy up the corn at  
present, and hoard it against a higher  
price, that is, a greater scarcity. Wes  
it not for this kind of monopoly, every  
year almost would be a year of famine.  
The plenty of the first part would ex-  
haust the whole store. It is these mono-  
polists who carry the surplus of one  
year to the account of the next, and  
therefore balance the want of one year  
by the plenty of another. The laws  
against monopolists originated in times  
when commerce and agriculture were  
ill understood. Burning the mills and  
hanging the monopolists, will have no  
other effect but to withhold what corn  
there is from the mill and what flour  
there is from the market.

Is nothing then, it may be asked,  
to be expected of ministers? Very little.  
Peace they will not make, or, perhaps  
they cannot make; though peace, at  
present, and for these several years past  
would have been another name for  
plenty. The harvests of France and  
Poland have been so abundant, that the  
farmers cannot in any way sell their  
surplus. The ministers certainly may  
have corn, if they take wine; but it is a  
part of the plan of war that we are to



attack the enemy through his commerce. We have repeatedly expressed our opinion that this way was very senseless: the plan has been adopted, and will not now be laid aside.

With respect to America, it is said the American harvests were likewise deficient. This, however, we do not believe; and although the harvest of the current year may be abundant; England, therefore, might certainly be supplied from America, but here again the plan of the war stands in the way; Very little, therefore, as we have said, is to be expected from ministers; it is a part of their plan of warfare to cut off all neutral commerce, and it is a necessary consequence of this system, that in any scarcity of their own they must not look for supply from others.

Every thing therefore depends upon economy, and this economy, as well as we have said must be private economy. Every master of a family must endeavour to save in the proportion of one third of his usual consumption. In the greater families, domestics must be put upon their quota, and waste and contumacy punish by dismissal.

From all that we see and hear, our decided opinion is that without this economy the year will end in misery and famine. There is a general failure of wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans; potatoes alone seem plentiful, and that is certainly something. But economy is the best stock; it costs least, and is in our own power. The harvest will be sufficient, if the public will persuade themselves to save about one third. Cut off fresh bread and pastry, the waste of domestics, and the use of bread and vegetables at the same time and there will be no scarcity. Neglect all these precautions, and there will be a famine.

#### BRITISH PROSPERITY, OR REACTION OF ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

The late failures in the city have reached to an incredible extent. Bank is fallen upon bank, like tree upon tree, in a forest after a tempest; nor are the actual failures the only evils; consternation has become so great and so general, that there is almost an universal run on all the country banks, and a consequent drain on the Public Funds. Something must certainly be done to restrict the too great number of country banks, but we much question whether the country trade could be carried on without them.

Discounts can only be given by those who have knowledge of the parties, and this requires the local neighbourhood. What would the Bank of England know of the most substantial farmers or merchants in Lincolnshire, Essex and Norfolk.

(Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 23.)

#### DOMESTIC.

##### YELLOW FEVER.

We learn from sources too respectable to be doubted, that the YELLOW FEVER is raging with great violence in the city of Elizabeth, Pasquotank County, North Carolina. The sch'r Little Charles, Captain Grice arrived some time since at Norfolk, from the Havana, with a cargo of Coffee, where she landed a considerable quantity; from whence she proceeded to Elizabeth direct, and there landed the balance, together with her ballast, from the latter of which it is supposed, (from certain circumstances that have reached us) the contagion must have originated. Various reports are afloat, but we forbear making any remarks at present, than the greatest precaution is necessary to prevent the disease from spreading through the different parts of the country. Four persons died on Monday last, and three on Tuesday, within the space of 30 hours. We trust the Commissioners of this Town will use every means in their power to prevent its reaching this place.

N. CAROLINA PAP.

##### WEAVING.

The following extraordinary days work was performed at Mr. Bronson's manufactory in Clinton, Oneida county state of New-York, by a young man by the name of Erasmus Butler, 17 years of age, American born, who on the 16th inst. wove 50 1-2 yards of cotton shirting, more than 3-4 yard wide, of yarn, No. 11. spun at the Whitestown cotton manufactory: he commenced at five o'clock in the morning and terminated his days work at seven in the evening, including all necessary intermissions, making fourteen hours in the whole. The cloth which is of an even beautiful texture, has been inspected and measured by the subscribers, who can attest to the above facts.

And on the 20th inst. the same young man wove one yard of the same kind of cloth, in precisely ten minutes.

K. Gridley.  
Seth Hastings.  
Austin Mygatt.

August 21, 1810.

##### MERINOS.

##### FEZZAN RAM.

Doctor Davis consul of the U. States for Tripoli, has imported into the city of New-York, from that regency, a sheep which was presented to him by the Bahaw of Tripoli. This animal has excited very deservedly the curiosity of a great number of our citizens, and to gratify those who are at a distance, the following description of him and particulars concerning him may be relied on.

The body is longer than ordinary sheep of our country; his legs are so long that he may be compared in point of size, to a yearling calf; his head is long and large; the forehead arched; his horns spiral but

not large; has a fine eye, with a bold demeanour; his neck is long with a large dewlap of hair; his head and legs are covered with wool, as some of the Merino sheep are, but with a short white thin covering of silky hair, except that around his eyes for about half an inch in breadth, the hair is black, and about half of his ears towards the end are also black. At a small distance the covering appears of the dirty brown of the Merino, but on examination of the fleece, there is a mixture of straight hair or wool, of a soft silky feel and appearance, mixed with a coarser white hair, such as you find in camel's hair flannels. The fleece at present is from an inch and one half to two inches long; his tail is long and thin, resembling somewhat that of the Tiger.

Fezzan, from whence the animal was brought is described as a circular domain in a vast wilderness like an island in the ocean, lying to the south of Tripoli, and is a tributary kingdom to Tripoli. There is an annual present of these Rams made to the Bahaw of Tripoli. No females are ever permitted to come from there, and from the amazing length of the journey across the deserts which requires from 70 to 80 days generally but few of those that are sent survive the journey; out of four which was sent with the one now here, only two arrived at Tripoli, one of which died on his passage to America.

The origin of the Merino race of sheep is involved in so much obscurity, that scarcely any two writers have been found to agree as to the origin of the race. From some circumstances detailed by Dr. Davis, as collected from various persons in Tripoli and Spain, and comparing the make, form and marks of this animal with some sheep imported into this city from Spain, it may be conjectured that the race of Merino's have sprung from a mixture of the Fezzan Ram with the common sheep of Spain and Barbary.

Lafertie, a French writer, says the word Merino, according to a Spanish writer, is derived from Merinos, because the breed came from beyond the sea.

The Fezzan Ram differs from the Barbary Ram in some particulars, one or two of the most prominent are, that the tails of the Barbary sheep are short and about five inches broad whereas the tails of the Fezzan sheep are very thin and long. From the carcass of the Barbary and Merino sheep there exudes a fat or grease, technically known by the name of Yolk. The Fezzan appears perfectly free from it.

The Fezzan sheep are sheared twice a year, previous to the time of shearing a great part of the coarse hair falls out, & only a portion of it remains in, which is considered necessary in order to manufacture it, and it is said is sent to Persia, but by what route is not known, where they manufacture it into what is commonly called camel's hair flannels.

The Jerbi and Bozazi sheep which are said to be a Cross with the Fezzan and Barbary sheep have a portion of the coarse hair, with a fine soft, silky, and curly hair, or wool, and this covering is manufactured into a kind of goods called Jerbi Shawls.

This animal is now at the residence of Mr. Wm. A. Davis, Bloomingdale, about seven miles from the city, who, it is understood, has determined to dispense his usefulness the present season only, to a reasonable extent: from that flock we shall be able to judge of the value of the Ram, and there can be no doubt from the information obtained, though small, that he will be a valuable acquisition to this country, and particularly so as he is supposed to be only about 2 years and 1-2 old.

Much praise is due to Mr. Davis for his selection of such an acquisition as the Fezzan Ram, but much more is due for some rare and useful plants which he has brought with him, and which the Bahaw of Tripoli sent for at his request to Syria, a particular account of which will soon be given. If our Ambassadors and Consuls abroad would use a like diligence in sending to America whatever is to be found rare and valuable in foreign nations, they would do a most acceptable service to their country.

A number of those valuable animals, the MERINO SHEEP, have lately been imported into this country from Spain. They ought to be considered as a treasure of the first magnitude. It is therefore respectfully and earnestly recommended to Agricultural Gentlemen, who may become possessed of these sheep, to encourage crossing the breed, and to endeavour to perpetuate the real Merino race in this country. If these hints should be promptly and generally attended to, we may expect in a few years to see the Merino Sheep excluding all others. If however, crossing the breed is persisted in, a few years will serve to cause the race of Merinos to be no longer known. A few hundreds of Merinos must eventually be lost in intermixing with the thousands of other sheep now in the country, unless a complete separation of the species is patriotically persevered in. The importation of Merinos cannot last long. Either France or Spain will soon put an end to it. It were to be wished that the Agricultural Societies would take this important subject into consideration.

The printers of papers throughout the U. States, are requested to publish the above, and make it as generally known as possible. PHILADELPHIA PAP.

##### MANUFACTURES.

These are the navies and armies with which we can protect our independence against French decrees and British orders in council, provided however, that these manufactures come forward naturally and depend on their own merits, but competition as to quality and price will be for some years necessary to the eventual stability of our manufactures.

If the 11th Congress had laid duties, equal to prohibition, on the articles, which we can make, the 12th Congress would have had to repeal the duties. The season of competition being past, and our citizens obliged to rely on home manufactures, these would have depreciated rapidly in quality and have advanced as rapidly in price.

Every observing man must know it to

be an object to secure the first fabrics of a factory. A new paper mill will turn out a paper of good texture and weight. Shortly after the weight will gradually diminish, till it becomes too thin and light for any thing but market. Ames, & Co. of Philadelphia, manufactured letter paper, which was universally admired. Their reams were covered with thick paper, having this motto, "The American artist only want encouragement." The thick cover and motto will remain, but very little more, for the paper is too thin for letters. Such a fact sets encouragement at a distance, but still more another fact, that 50 cents per ream are added to the retail price. If this is to be the course of manufactures, we must and ought to be dependent forever.

It is boasted of the cotton factories in Rhode-Island, that fortunes are made in a short time by them. This must arise from the fabrics being sold at an enormous profit, and do such manufactures need & demand public aid? The duties are our only security against nakedness and beggary. In the season of the embargo enormous prices were set to these articles, and great quantities of them were sold. Now the imported cottons are fully taking the lead of them; yet the imported cottons pay freight, insurance, commissions and duties. If all these are not bounties enough on domestic industry, let our workshops remain forever in Europe.

I am in favour of domestic manufactures, and as such, in favor of the continuance of the present duties on importations. If raised higher, they could not be collected, the profit would justify the risk of running them, so that our country would be full of foreign fabrics duty-free, which would be in market lower than we could make them.

Government will not discourage manufactures by adding to the duties upon importation. They will not encourage them by any artificial stimulants, calculated to debilitate the system. They will leave competition to do its perfect work, and if it works us out good paper and good cottons at fair prices, it will do infinitely more than the present prospect warrants us to expect.

Hartford Mercury.

From the American Watchmen.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The assiduity of astronomers has traced the paths of Mercury and the wanderings and wanings of the moon—but all the political philosophers of the age, have been unable to discover the routine embraced in the evolutions of Pennsylvania politics. From natural causes natural effects invariably flow, which come within the compass of computation—but when the causes consist in an unnatural combination of discordant passions and sinister views, neither the eyes of Argus could discern, nor the wisdom of Minerva comprehend the issue. It is not patriotism, it is not public spirit, it is not views of promoting the public prosperity, and pointing out the way to independence and happiness, which divide the state into as many separate parties as there exist separate interests. It is the influence and emoluments of office, which are fought with greater earnestness than eternal salvation; it is the designs of fame and the supreme ignorance of others; it is a total destruction of patriotism and in many instances of moral principles.

Principles & patriotism are thus resigned to ignorance and avarice. The want of an enlightened education and an inculcation of true principles, is the source from which these evils arise. What a deplorable opinion are we to form of a people, when in the very place fixed upon for the permanent seat of government & of wisdom, we find a prothonotary whose conversation only consists in a "well willed," to every one, a register whose information only extends to the art of brewing, and a sheriff, who could not write a line of English to save his carcass from a wolf.

These are evils too serious for ridicule. Pennsylvania will never be stable in her political character, until a more general extension of information impresses a firmer texture upon the principles of not only the people, but the rulers of the people.

When that great and good man Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, a name immortal as the patriot history of his country, and as imperishable as the theory & practice of phylis, obtained a verdict against William Cobbett, (at that time the organ of the anglo federal party in America) for 5000 dollars as damages for slanderous abuse, the arm-in-arm friend of Robert Goodloe Harper declared, he would retire to a country (Eng.) where the moth of democracy would not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal 5000 dollars at a time. This was thought a vastly witty saying by his friends, and I have heard it quoted with exultation. The creature, however, whose private deportment was as befall as his public career was infamous, in a British court, his own favorite abode of justice, has been compelled to a fine of 1000l. sterling (4000 dollars) suffer 2 years imprisonment in Newgate, and, at the end of the term, and before his release, give security to the amount of at least 20,000 dollars for his good behavior thereafter, for publishing what the British judges were pleased to call a libel on certain German troops kindly brought to England to flog the back or cut the throat of poor John Bull, if he dares to prove restive under his load of taxation and tyranny. "In this sequestered spot," the great "political censor," if he has but "bones of gnaw," may write his "Bloody Buys," and "Register," "Porcupine's works" by a "Rush light."

Balt. Ex. Post.

The words quoted are the titles of certain "warmly federal" things written by Cobbett.

The election of members of Congress is approaching in New Hampshire. The Feds call theirs "the Washington Ticket;" though 3 of their 5 candidates are Lawyers and that great and good man, whose name they abuse, so much disliked or distrusted

Lawyers, that he positively forbade their being consulted, on any doubts or difficulties which might arise in the construction of his Will.

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 9.

##### POST OFFICE.

This institution was intended to disseminate information, and to accommodate and benefit the people. Why are not its arrangements so calculated as to attain these ends? Why are not the mails carried to and from the Western states with more expedition? Why are not the arrangements of the Post-Master General such as to cause the transportation of the mail with more expedition than the movements of a foot traveller of common diligence? From Philadelphia in good weather, we receive it in 14 days; from New-Orleans in 25 days; and from Charleston, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia in from 17 to 25 and 30 days. A speculator with much ease, can hasten from either of those places here, purchase our productions on his own terms, and lay the whole western country under contribution, when ever he shall choose so to do, before we can have any information as to the change in the price of produce in the markets of those places. Every man of observation knows that fortunes have often been made in this way; and in the present state of the world, when the loss of a battle, the death of a Bonaparte, or the fall of a minister of state, may change the course of business, and improve or depress markets; it should be the study of a Post-Master-General to obviate every inconvenience of this nature. Men have written letters (very recently too) from Savannah and Augusta in Georgia, and from Charleston and Columbia in South Carolina, who have arrived here two weeks before them. Similar instances occur more frequently from New-Orleans and Natchez; and the like may happen as respects Philadelphia and Baltimore—for from neither place can it be said to be regular or expeditious. But a week or two ago we received a small part of the mail from the eastward, which was immediately followed by a protraction of its tardy progress one entire day. These are notorious facts: do they not call for a remedy?

When the P.-M.-General will consider that at Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore, we make our purchase of foreign commodities, and sales of part of our produce and manufactures; and obtain the earliest & best information as to their real and probable prices—when he will recollect that South Carolina and Georgia purchases our horses and cattle, and a portion of our manufactures—and that Natchez and New-Orleans purchases the great body of our manufactures and rude productions, he will not wonder at our anxiety on this subject. We wish speedy information as to what has happened, and facts by which we may calculate what will happen.

We have produce and manufactures in those states to sell, and we want advice as to their situation. We have agents to instruct, and money to send and receive from those quarters, and it is important that our letters should be received and transported speedily.

We have been promised that the mail should be regular; we depend on it and are disappointed—and our losses and injuries are great in consequence.

Here permit us to suggest that part of those evils grow out of a want of a Deputy P.-M. General in the western country. If an officer of this kind was known to the department he could correct errors long before they are known at the General Post Office—and which perhaps are never known to the P.-M.-General at all. His local knowledge would enable him to furnish his principal with useful hints and information which would get to him from no other quarter, for it is impossible that in every part of this immense country, the P.-M.-General can know in all cases whom to trust, on whom to depend for a correct statement of facts, or be able to correct errors as soon as they exist. We suspect that more than the salary of this officer might be saved out of the contracts which are made by the department; there would be more applications made for them, and the competition would bring them lower.

A gentleman of unquestionable veracity informed us lately, that he had been authorized by a contractor in the Green river country to let out his contracts on various routes, and was instructed to offer certain sums for each. For one, which he was directed to offer at \$370 the man who had done it the preceding year offered again to do it for the same sum (\$370) & he clofed with him at \$260. Many other instances of the like nature take place.

One error more of the department, and we will for the present close our remarks upon this subject.

The great Southern, Western and Eastern routes are too long and circuitous; and are great cause of delay in the mail. The most important points of every part of the continent should be selected as the extreme and intermediate stages of each route; and the other parts of the country accommodated by cross mails. This would rather accelerate than retard information to every part of the country, and on the great routes would ensure more safety to the mail, since it would pass through fewer hands. And the revenue derived from the towns where most business is done gives them a right to demand some arrangement of this nature. For example, the mail from N. Orleans, Natchez and Nashville reaches Frankfort and Lexington through Breckenridge Co. when it should not be nearer Breckenridge Co. than 100 miles. And this too after passing a circuitous route. Let Breckenridge be furnished by a cross-mail—but let the other be direct.

##### COMMUNICATION.

That the general government will cherish and support mechanics and manufactures, we have the surest pledge. Like a fond & judicious parent, her first care has been to foster and encourage her first born, the Farmer, which she has done by selling land at low rates and on long credit; her next care has been to promote, support and protect commerce, by duties on foreign tonnage, by drawbacks, by bounties on the fisheries, by light-houses, by forts and fortifications—greatly is it to be lamented she has not the power to fully protect her seamen.

The time is now arrived for holding out her protecting hand to mechanics and manufacturers by laying duties on foreign manufactures, by bounties and by bills of credit, by supplying the navy and army from the home manufactures, and by advances to manufacturers on contracts. Here it may be remarked that it is too often the case that a thing called a contractor comes in between the government and the manufacturer not much to the advantage of either.

The internal enemies to home manufactures, adopt the old state argument; "let every thing take its course, let them like water find their level." This from the mouth of a land speculator is laughable enough—it is as much as to say, prop my house, but let my neighbors fall, it will find its level; forgetting how often he has received legislative protection. It is equally selfish and absurd from the mouth of a merchant or store-keeper—grant me credit on duties, erect banks where I may borrow a capital, but let the mechanic and manufacturer work out their own salvation with fear and trembling. The usurer will say, pass no laws for assisting trade, or regulating interest—it will find its level; when by his oppressing the kneed, many innocent and valuable families are levelled to the dust.

How selfish! how absurd! such persons seldom read, never think, except of cent per cent, or they would know that it is the very purpose & end of government to protect and foster industry, virtue and civilization.

All good governments have done so, and in proportion to the uprightness and ability of the government, in all countries, have arts, manufactures and civilization, progressed and prospered.

DEPARTED this life on Sunday last, Mr. BENJAMIN BURBRIDGE, of Clark County, a young man of promising abilities—he had devoted the last twelve months of his life to the study of the law. But alas! the destroyer of man comes; to be cut off in the morn of life, leaving fond and indulgent parents, and his many friends to mourn his loss, was the lamentable fate of this good young man. Providential dispensations should at all times be endured with fortitude. And although his body has been committed to the cold and silent grave, to become food for worms—yet his virtues will long live, in the memory of his surviving friends—and we trust his immortal spirit has fled to the sacred protection of that Great God who gave it.

MARRIED—On Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Lt. SAML. PRICE, to the accomplished Miss MARTA WEST, daughter of Mr. Edward West of this place.

##### TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

On Wednesday last the Examination of the Students of this University closed, when the following degrees were conferred, viz: The degree of L. L. D. on Wm. T. Barry & Wm. Little, Esqrs. The degree of A. B. on Mr. Archibald Smith & Mr. John McCalla.

##### ARREST OF A HORSE THEIF.

The following information we received by the last mail, from the Post master at Orange court house in Virginia.

"JOHN KRES, alias WILLIAM ANDERSON, on his way in from the Western country, with three horses, (all no doubt stolen) when passing through Standardsville in Orange county, was pursued, but made his escape, leaving all his horses on the road;—on the night of that day he committed another horse theft, for which he was apprehended, and is now in Orange jail.—September 13th, 1810."

In the succeeding columns of this day's Gazette will be found the very important intelligence from France, which was received by yesterday's mail: namely,

##### THE REVOCATION OF THE BERLIN AND MILAN DECREES.

So unexpected was this event, and so general was the sensation produced on the public mind—that universal astonishment appeared to prevail in the town—For our part, we had not a moment to spare for reflection, but immediately devoted our whole exertions in order to lay this very curious letter of *Monsieur Cadore*, with the accompanying articles, before our readers in the paper of this morning.

This unlocked for news, will no doubt be followed by something "additionally important," as a New-York paper of the 24th inst. says there were five ships below, with fresh news from England, several days later—and the National Intelligencer gives us to understand that the president and all the heads of departments, will very quickly assemble at Washington. The same paper also says that the French minister's letter to Mr. Armstrong "may be considered as genuine."



## VERY IMPORTANT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

On Saturday evening the very fast sailing ship *Magdalen*, capt. Skitchley, arrived here, in 28 days from Liverpool.

The editors of the New-York Gazette have received London Papers to the 20th and Liverpool to the 22d and Lloyd's List to the 17th of August, all inclusive.

At no former period have we been put in possession of more highly important intelligence—the repeal of the French Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the probable rescinding of the British Orders in Council.

The French Decree and the official Letter to General Armstrong, were published in the French Governmental paper (the *Moniteur*) on the 9th ult. and in all the London papers on the 18th. These momentous Documents, with the remarks of the *Courier*, a London ministerial paper, will, with other interesting news, be found in this day's Gazette.

It was understood in England that a new Minister had been appointed for the United States—and it is asserted in one of our London papers that the French Emperor, who says "he loves the Americans," has also named a Minister for this country.

The fast sailing brig *Wheeler*, left London on the 17th of August in great haste, for New-York—as her departure was immediately after the receipt of the French news, it was supposed she had been despatched by Mr. Finckney, our minister at London.

### REPEAL OF THE FRENCH DECREES.

PARIS, August 9.

Copy of a Letter from the minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Armstrong.

Paris, Aug. 5.

SIR, I have laid before his majesty the emperor and king, the Act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the United States, which you had transmitted to me. His Majesty could have wished that this Act, and all other Acts of the United States that may concern France had been always officially notified to him.

The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the United States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least, nothing offensive to her honor. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique and Cayenne. The Emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the seas, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants.

The Act of the 1st of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That Act, with which the emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorised a trade with Spain, Naples and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right, and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France was the necessary result of the measure taken by Congress.

At present the Congress treads back its steps. It revokes the Act of the 1st of March. The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognize the rights of neutrals.

In this new state of things, I am authorized to declare to you, sir, that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the first of November, they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English.

It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the Emperor. His majesty loves the Americans. Their prosperity, and their commerce enter into the views of her policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles to the glory of France. Since that epoch the emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity and the liberty of the Americans, will be regarded by the Emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire.

### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following is the section of the act of the 1st of May, referred to by the minister of foreign affairs, which we insert to enable our readers to form a judgment of the motive and effect of the new attitude taken by France:

"And be it further enacted, That in case either Great-Britain or France shall, before the third day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the president of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her edicts in the manner aforesaid."

As much in relation to this subject will depend upon the decision of the executive under the act of congress, it will be gratifying to our readers to learn that the president is expected at the seat of government in a very few days, where also all the heads of departments are daily expected.

ENGLISH MINISTERIAL REMARKS. FROM THE *COURIER*. "It is to be remarked, that Bonaparte affects to prescribe conditions to the revocation of his decrees—he considers America as pledged to oppose us, if we refuse to acknowledge the rights of neutrals; that is, to go to war—and he desires to be understood, that in consequence of his rescinding his decrees, Great Britain is to revoke her orders in council, and abandon her new principles of blockade. Now he knows full well that America has made no such pledge; that she has prescribed to herself a line of conduct to be pursued in the event of our refusing to rescind our orders in council. She pledges herself to do nothing more than to stop all intercourse with us. As to the new principles of blockade, we have exercised none which we shall be at all inclined to abandon—and we have given a sufficient proof of this in the very first act of our government after they were informed of his new decree. We have declared the canal of Corfu to be in a state of blockade; and have thus shut the entrance into the Adriatic—Of these new principles of blockade, if new they are, he has himself furnished us with a justification. His decrees excluded us from every port and every part of Europe; from Hamburg, with which we were certainly not at war, from the ports of Prussia—from Austria. He cannot keep in every part of Europe a sufficient French force to shut out our naval force. But he makes use of his influence or preponderance over the European powers to exclude us. We cannot have before every port in Europe a sufficient naval force to keep it in strict and actual blockade, but we have the preponderance on the ocean, and we adopt a system of reprisal and retaliation founded on the strictest justice. Glad would we have been if we had suffered France to enjoy all the advantages of commerce through neutral trade, whilst we were suffering every injury that could result from her decrees. But would any man have advised so absurd a policy? Would any man suffer his country to perish because the measures necessary for its preservation might press upon neutral commerce, which Bonaparte had previously violated. There is no contract without a reciprocal obligation, and if neutrals did not oblige the other party to adhere to the law of nations, they could not complain of us for not adhering to it. Before the Berlin decree, Bonaparte had adopted new and extraordinary means for distressing our commerce: means which had produced the order in council of May, 1806, during the ministry of Mr. Fox, by which order the coast from the river Elbe to Brest was declared in a state of blockade. But neutrals were still permitted to approach the said coast, and enter the said rivers, except the coast and ports from Ostend to the Seine.—No sooner had Bonaparte succeeded against Prussia, than he took possession of Hamburg, confiscated all British property, and issued his Berlin decree. All the measures we have adopted, have been the consequences of measures previously adopted by him."

"If he revoke his decrees, our orders consequent upon those decrees, will be revoked also; but if he suppose that we shall abandon any part of the old maritime law, he will find himself completely mistaken. He has said, that from and after the 1st November, his decrees are revoked, and our government taking notice that the enemy has announced his decrees to be no longer in force from and after the 1st November, may notify, that from the 1st November, our Orders in Council, adopted in consequence of those decrees, will cease."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A cabinet council was held on Saturday at the Foreign Office. The subject of deliberation was supposed to relate to the French Emperor's late decree.

A letter, dated Paris Aug. 11, says:—"We have a hope of obtaining the release of a great part, if not all the American property and ships seized in the ports of France."

Another letter from Dunkirk, notices the practical application of the new indulgences to Americans, and announces, in a postscript to the letter that two ships from the United States had been released from sequestration.

The following extract of a letter, was posted at Lloyds on Saturday:—"Dunkirk, Aug. 20.—The American vessels which had been detained here are ordered to be released."

It was reported at Dover, that the opposite ports of France were open to neutral flags laden with colonial produce.

German papers arrived last night to the 8th, Dutch Journals to the 12th inst. and Paris papers to the 22nd are also received.

There appears to be little doubt that the Russians have been defeated by the Turks, a variety of accounts from different quarters, concurring in that statement; but the extent of the loss which they sustained is variously estimated.

The king of Denmark has declared himself a candidate for the succession to the Swedish throne.

The late King of Sweden arrived at Leipsic on the 1st ult. and from thence, after a short stay, proceeded on his way to Berlin. It is rumoured in the German papers that he intended to proceed to the Baltic. His progress in that direction, on a sudden, and at the moment of a critical juncture in the affairs of Sweden, is altogether unaccountable.

Many intelligent native American merchants resident in London, are of opinion, that the neutral rights of their flag will in future be recognized by France, and they concur, on the authority of advices from France, in the sentiment expressed in the preceding extract from Paris.

A private letter from Paris, which we have inserted, repeats the rumor, that the release of American property, is part of the new commercial system of Napoleon.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. PARIS, Aug. 9.

The decree you will receive, which this letter has been published here, and may be considered of much importance. Bonaparte is convinced that he cannot do without colonial produce; and that after all his prohibitions by decrees, and after all his attempts, to prevent its introduction by douaniers, it will find its way into his empire through the north, if it cannot creep through the south. The consequence of this has been, that the northern kingdoms have derived all the advantage from the revenue they have thus acquired by its admission through their ports, paying duties at their custom houses. Bonaparte is at present known to be in want of money, and he has no other means of filling his coffers, emptied by the expensive war in Spain. Under these circumstances, this plan has been adopted for the purpose of replenishing them. This indulgence, we fear must not be calculated upon for any length of time, for as soon as the emperor finds his revenue sufficiently increased, which they no doubt will be shortly, he may put another prohibition upon the introduction of colonial produce.

This scheme, we understand, has been for a long time in contemplation, and it is upon that subject that the Chamber of Commerce has held so many meetings.—That the trade would have opened in this manner, we had no contemplation till the decree appeared. This is supposed to have delayed the emperor's journey to Holland, but now it is settled that he will take his departure immediately, to arrange the affairs of that country.

The release of American property is talked of, though we do not know how to credit it; and it will be a matter of much difficulty, since the sales have already begun. It is mentioned that another minister is to be sent out to the U. S. for the purpose of inducing that country to reconciliation with France, and to a war with England; but I apprehend that this is merely a speculation, founded upon these proceedings so favourable to commerce in neutral vessels.

This decree has produced a powerful sensation here, though indeed the immense duties will act in a great degree as a prohibition of the introduction of the article.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL. From the *Boston Centinel*, Sept. 22.

The Henry, from Lisbon (on quarantine), left that place the 14th Aug. The reports then current there, were that a battle had been fought in which the allied troops had gained another advantage, and that about 1000 French prisoners were on their way to Lisbon; that the French were on the retreat, but from what cause was not stated; they were reported to be in great want of provisions; and an intercepted letter from Massena stated he had 24000 sick in hospitals: That deserters from the foreign battalions in the French service, were continually arriving at Lisbon; and a French Lieutenant who had come in had been apprehended as a spy, examined and released.

REES'S CYCLOPEDIA. SUBSCRIBERS to this work are informed, that the several half volumes as far as published, are expected to arrive in the course of next week, and will be delivered as heretofore at this office.

THEATRE. Mr. VOS'S BENEFIT.

ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

The ladies and gentlemen of Lexington are respectfully informed, that for the benefit of Mr. Vos, will be presented, Shakespeare's CELEBRATED TRAGEDY OF

MACBETH,

THE TYRANT OF SCOTLAND.

Duncan, (king of Scotland) Mr. Comstock  
Malcolm, (king's sons) Messrs. Grant  
Donalbain, & Clarke.  
Banquo, Heron.  
Macbeth, Vos.  
Macduff, West.  
Lenox, Campbell.

1st. Witch, Howe.  
2d. Witch, Maxwell.  
3d. Witch, Heron.  
Ghost of Banquo & 1st, 2d & 3d apparitions, &c. &c.

After which will be added, THE FARCE OF Raising the Wind.

JERE DIDDLE, . . . . . Mr. VOS.

Tickets to be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at the Theatre. Further particulars in the bills of the evening.

## APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,  
General Instructor,  
Masonic Constitutions,  
Bishop's Sermons,  
Craighead's Sermon,  
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,  
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,  
Life of Gano,  
Life of Shaw,  
Wilson's Grammar,  
Webster's Spelling books,  
New-England Primer,  
Doctrinal Catechism  
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO  
Blank Books of any kind,  
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books  
Pamphlets on various subjects,  
Writing Paper,  
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.  
Old books rebound, and Book Binding generally executed on short notice.  
August 17th, 1810

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.  
Lexington October 1st, 1810.

Alderson Alexr. Arnett Burrows  
Ashby Nathl. Capt. Asbery Francis Rev.  
Anderson William Andrews George  
Alexander Robert

Burrows N. Brown Abm.  
Barrow David Rev. Belleny John  
Billing Saml. Blackwell James  
Brown George Barcroft John  
Blanchard Asa Barrow David Rev.  
Bowler John G. Bryson Andrew  
Bryant Jesse Buford Abraham  
Burr Joseph Burk James  
Benning Perkins Banton Wren  
Barr Isaac Bryant John  
Butler William E. Bevan John S.  
Burr George Brown Abm.  
Brady Mildred Beck James  
Bamberger Michl. Beal Adoch  
Barr Zachariah Berry William

Card Price Calhoun John  
Cotton Henry Caughey John  
Creath Jacob Conquest John  
Chadbourne Lewis Clarke Thomas  
Cockrill Susannah Crothers Susannah  
Caldwell John Cannington Little-  
Collins Lewis bury  
Chamberlain George Caldwell Mrs.  
Clair Jacob Cassell Abraham  
Campbell Ann Coverdale Richard  
Clark Richd. Claborne Leonard  
Carrell John Crawford Alexander  
Cockrell Susan Campbell John  
Crothers Samuel Cammack George  
Chiles Joseph Carnell Thos. Lewis  
Collins Benjn. Collins col. Bartlett  
Garden Randolph

Davis Joseph H. Daizel Johnaton  
Denis Robert Davidson Elias  
Day Middleton Davis James R.  
Dinwiddie David Drew Peyton  
Dickinson Thos. I. Donakey James

Ewing Samuel Eastham Richard  
Evans Isaac Ennis John

Fox Henry Franke Mrs. Eliz.  
Fountainery Wm. M. Fairman Richard  
Fleming James C. Freet John Esq.

Goodman James Gray Samuel  
Grant William Cassaway Henry  
Goodlet Adam Green Luce, D.  
Gray George Glover John  
Graham Robert Gilmore Mrs. E.  
Gabbard Michael Garnett Susannah  
Gibson John Gros Henry  
Graham Charlotte Greenwood John  
A. N. Granger Eli

Henry William Melcher Huber  
Harris Nathl. Harrison Robert C.  
Hatten Thomas Harrison Susan R.  
Hays James Hurst Peter capt.  
Happy James Higgins Azariah  
Harden William Hanes Lemon  
Hall Robert R. Hawkins Moses  
Hieronymus Henry Howard Julius  
Hind Martha Henson Charles  
John Keele

Jones John Innes James  
Irvin William English Elizabeth  
Jackson John Jones Thomas R.  
Jones Scervant Johnson Benjn.  
Johnson George Johnlun J. plaisteren

Karrick Hugh Kemper Tilman  
Kantz John Keegan Patrick  
Karr John Kinerod George  
Kinsey Hantshorne Koallass Henry

Lindsay William Landrum Isham W.  
Lyon James Doctr. Laceyfield Abigail  
Layell Benjn. Lemon James  
Leflore Randolph Leach Simon  
Larville Joseph Love John

M'Donald John Moon John  
Madden Henry Marble Peter F.  
Miller Alexr. & Co. M-Coy Robert  
Moony Sampson Moore Joseph  
Meredith Eliza esq. M-Colester Thomas  
Macdaniel Jesse Mallory Ambrose  
M'Donald Mary M-Conathy James  
Marshall Robert Moore Alexander S.  
Meaux Maj. John M-Neyry

Moss John Matnews William E.  
Moxey Henry Milton Elijah  
Meaders Polly M'Donald Mary  
Madison Rowland Mansfield Samuel  
Masterson Aaron Missionaire Nerinck

Novell Revd. Owens Mason  
Porter William Peter a pauper  
Price Larken Pearl James  
Perry Thomas Peel James  
Pemberton Aggey Peebles Thomas  
Patterson Joseph Patrick Thomas  
Price Wm. B. capt. Pollard William  
Price Willis Preston Walter capt.  
Pollock John Poage Elijah

Robinson John C. Robinson Wm. jr.  
Roffe John Reed William  
Redd & Womack Reed Alexander

Rogers John Reed John  
Row Samuel Richardson James A.  
Runyan John H. Reitzel John  
Romine Elias Russell Wm. Col.  
Romans Isaac Russell Mr. S.  
Rainy William Rankin Adam  
Roltis George

Steel James Shackelford James  
Smith John Steel Samuel  
Smith Alexr. Stewart Armstrong  
Smith Wm. Stout Benj.  
Smith Francis a Executors of John  
Sullivan Cornelius Bottom  
Stephens Luther Seth Wm.

Tawnehill Mr. Thompson col. Geo.  
True James Thompson Elias  
Taylor John M. Tompkins G. R.  
Taylor Eliza Taylor John  
Temple Henry Tunstall Thos. Esq.

Vance Robert W  
West Thomas Wood Gideon  
Williams George Wilson John  
Wregby Miles Watts John  
Wilson Robt. Winn Jesse  
Wells Isaac Wood John  
Webb John Woodfork George  
Ward Kitty I. Woods Price G.  
Ward Elizabeth

Yarnal Isaac Y  
Yeiser Mr. E. Young Judith  
Zimmerman John Young Leonard  
JOHN JORDAN JR. P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS  
Remaining in the Post-Office, Winchester, K. and if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Wm. Atkins Rueben Greening  
Samuel Arnett Andrew Hardy  
Wm. Blizard James Holliday  
Peter B. Buckner Daniel Hodges  
James Bibb Noah Harden  
John Bott Samuel Harrison  
John Bush William Holsey  
John Burns David Judy  
Rawley Corbin David Jones  
Thomas Clarke Shushal Jordan  
Alwender Collins Thomas Knox  
John Chiles James Kyle  
Clerk of the Clarke Benjamin Lockett  
C. C. C. C. John Liggett  
John Culver Thos. Luty  
William Curtis Archd. M'Connell or  
Eliza Collins Thos. Allen  
Joshua Duncan Margaret Martin  
Jeremiah Dean James Mickleborough  
Elias Davidson William Norris  
Robert Donaldson Capt. W. Preston  
Robert Dawson Denvis Pavn  
Wm. Edwards Thos. G. Ruckett  
Peter Forquar Henry Rockwell  
Isaac Gardner 2 Thos. Stone  
Daniel Craiggg John Tompkins  
John Gilpen William Wright 2

MORDECAI GIST, P. M.  
Winchester, (K.) October 7th, 1810.

NOTICE.  
I FOREWARN all persons from trading for or taking an assignment on a bond given by me to James Quisenberry of Clarke or Fayette county, for the sum of £ 55, dated in August, 1810, payable in November ensuing, inasmuch as said Quisenberry cannot make good his contract. There is a credit on the bond for \$11 50.

GEORGE MARSHALL.  
Scott county, Oct. 8th, 1810.

RACING!!!  
To be run for, on the last day of October, over the Greenville course, Harrodsburg, a Sweepstakes for two year old Colts, and Fillies, 20 dollars entrance, one mile the heats. And on Thursday the first of November, a subscription purse, first day four miles the heats, for two thirds of the money, second day the remaining third, and third day for the entrance of that and the two preceding days: to run agreeable to the rules of the Lexington Jockey Club.—The course will be in fine order, and a large subscription already raised.—Gentlemen may be accommodated with stables on the ground, and every accommodation necessary for themselves, and the money put up at the post.

October 2, 1810.  
Farm, Mill & Distillery, for Sale.

644 ACRES OF LAND,  
200 cleared, overshot MILL, one pair of stones, Saw Mill and Distillery—Stonehouse 40 by 60, well calculated to do extensive business, one heater 500 gallons, one boiler 500 gallons, 2 stills of 260 each—one of 160—cups, vases, tubbs &c. with water sufficient to go into operation in the drytime.—Situated in Mercer county on Shawnee Run, 24 miles from the Kentucky River—payments will be made easy to the purchaser—immediate possession. It is not sold by the first of next month, to be rented for the next year. Three separate tenements with as many never failing springs.

LEWIS SANDERS.  
Lexington, October 4th, 1810.

STRAYED  
FROM the Subscriber in July last, a sorrel horse colt, 3 years old last spring, but very small, a blaze face, two hind and one fore foot white; any person delivering said colt to me shall be generously rewarded.

347  
Moses NORRIS.  
Howard's upper Creek, Clarke county.  
Oct. 8, 1810.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, near the mouth of Clear creek, a Bay Mare near fourteen hands high, five years old, rots natural, branded on the left shoulder and buttock with the letter S, shod before, some saddle spots, her back hurt before, appraised to twenty-five dollars.

JOHN FINN.  
Clarke County, set.

Taken up by Peter Scooby, living on the waters of Stoner, near M'Kee's horse mill, one bay horse, six years old, about 15 hands high, both hind feet white, some white hairs on his forehead, and on his near buttock appraised to \$37 50.

BENJN. TAUL, J. P. & C.  
August 1, 1810.

FOR SALE  
ON THE 25th of THIS MONTH.  
Six NEGROES, eleven head of HORSES, some COWS, SHEEP, and HOGS, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture and all the property belonging to John Gatewood. And on little Kentucky there is 100 acres of LAND for sale, the place is called horse shoe bottom.

JOHN GATEWOOD.  
October 2, 1810.



# MISCELLANEOUS.

## QUEBEC.

IN IMITATION OF CAMPBELL'S HOUENLIN-  
DEN.

LOUD howl'd the storm, dark gloom'd the  
night,  
The clouded stars denied their light,  
To those who to the bloody fight,  
Advanc'd in darkness silently.

No noisy drum alarm'd the ear,  
No trumpet broke the silence drear,  
Nor e'en a footstep could you hear,  
As slow they mov'd, and warily.

Quebec, thy towering ramparts high,  
That night had doom'd in flames to lie,  
Had not the terrors of the sky,  
Appos'd thy foemen's bravery.

Now dreary silence is no more,  
Earth shakes beneath the cannon's roar,  
The spotless snows are lim'd with gore,  
And carnage riots horribly.

The gloomy face of murky night,  
Is lumin'd by the streams of light,  
That upwards from the field of fight,  
Gleam'd in the black sky fearfully.

Alas! ye brave, your homes again  
Ye ne'er shall see—for on the plain  
The flower of thy force lies slain,  
And Britain shouts triumphantly.

Ah! whence that loud and piercing yell?  
'Twas Freedom, when her hero fell;  
A bullet wing'd by fiends of hell,  
Has slain the flower of chivalry.

Tho' he is doom'd to perish here,  
Tho' humble is the warrior's bier,  
Yet moisten'd by a soldier's tear,  
His name shall live eternally.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.  
The following verses were written by MASTER  
PAYNE, and directed to a young lady in  
Virginia, an acquaintance of the author.  
[Miss Mayo.]

Last night, while restless on my bed  
I languish'd for the dawn of morrow;  
Soft slumber sooth'd my aching head,  
And lull'd in fairy dreams, my sorrow.

I stood in that serene retreat,  
Which smiles in spite of stormy weather;  
Where flowers and virtues clustering meet,  
And cheeks and roses blush together.

When soon, twelve sylphlike forms, I dream'd,  
Successive on my vision danc'd;  
And still the latest comer seem'd  
Fairer than she who just departed.

Yet ONE there was, whose azure eye  
A melting, holy, lustre lighted;  
Which censur'd while it wak'd the sigh,  
And chid the feelings it excited.

"Mortal!" (a mystic speaker said)  
"In these the SISTER MONTHS discover!  
"Select from these the brightest maid!  
"Prove to the brightest maid a lover."

I heard, and felt no longer free,  
From all the rest I gladly sever;  
And in perennial joy, with thee,  
Dear MAY—O! could reside forever!

## MEMORANDA.

Of a Student at Law, for 24 hours.  
Nine o'clock, A. M. was call'd by the  
servant to breakfast: demurred to it—  
found it wouldn't do, tho'—must fill up the  
blanks in the abdomen.

Ten o'clock—Felt a little squeamish:  
intemperance had taken away the tone of  
my stomach—took a drop of stimulant, by  
way of replevin, to get it back again.

Eleven o'clock—Peeped into Coke—  
what a big book it is—difficult to be un-  
derstood too—couldn't stand it—took up a  
song book, and hummed over "Mother  
Casey"—walked out to a neighbor's, and  
swallowed another replevin stimulant.

Twelve o'clock—A huge fellow made a  
wry face at me; I swore I'd prosecute  
him for an assault, when he commenced a  
mollitremendous battery upon my poor  
carcase: I gave him a rejoinder; he  
tipp'd me a sur-rejoinder; I then darted  
my head into his stomach, by way of a re-  
buttal, when he fell to the ground, and I  
won the cause.

One o'clock—Took a little more of the  
usual replevin; sat down to dinner and  
ate a slice of ham, made five resolutions to  
live more temperately; took a glass of  
half and half by way of confirming.

Two o'clock; In prime order; went to  
see Miss S., a fine looking girl she is  
too; whispered her a little nonsense in  
the ear; her mother don't like me; she  
pop'd in all of a sudden, and caught me  
kissing her daughter; I made issue per  
front door, and was off in a tangent!

Three o'clock—Saw a creditor; he  
dunn'd me hard; but I non suited him for  
the present.

Four o'clock—Time to go to study;  
got a head ache; read about petty larceny;  
an old cake woman came by, and I  
made forcible entry upon her basket, and  
attainder upon her gingerbread, the old  
dame made prodigious loud and strong  
declarations against it. My plea was fun;  
she vow'd she'd sue me; I gave her the  
price of the cakes to compromise, and so  
the affair ended.

Five o'clock—Went to see an acquaint-  
ance; tried to be witty; out of five at-  
tempts three were abortions; one joke  
was laughed at myself. Mem. Stick to  
common sense, and let wit alone.

Six o'clock—Took a little more replevin;  
found my stomach in prime order;  
got among the girls; talked nonsense,  
laughed loud, and endeavored to be amu-  
sing; the girls snigger'd; looked foolish,  
and became totally dumb-founded.

Seven o'clock—Shall I go to bed? Too  
soon yet; whistled filibustero; capered  
about the house, and swigg'd another re-  
plevin; felt quite lively; sallied out;  
broke a negro's head; the fellow made  
more noise than our court crier; I made  
my escape instant.

Eight o'clock—Took another replevin!  
Nine—Another!! Ten—Another!! E-  
leven—Two more in quick succession!!!  
Nine o'clock next morning—Found my-  
self in bed with my coat on!

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA TICKLER.  
FINANCE—THE ART OF.  
Calculated for the next Political Dictio-  
nary as practiced by the Emperor NA-  
POLEON.

It is one leading feature in the policy  
of the emperor Napoleon, to support  
his imperial and royal family by levy-  
ing contributions on his vassal states—  
Accordingly—

Italy, supplies him with statuary  
painting, concubines and other curiosi-  
ties.

Naples, with chocolate and ginger-  
bread.

Holland, with gin toddy, men and  
maids.

Spain, with precious metals, diamonds  
&c. &c.

Portugal, with wine and potatoes.

Russia, with hemp, horse-pistols and  
ladies' hair.

Poland, with ice, poultry, and pepper  
pot.

Turkey, with carpets and cannon  
shot.

Whittemburg, with play-things and  
nonsense.

Austria, with a wife and grannies;  
and though last not least,

America, with thirty millions of dollars  
to defray the expense of the imperial  
wedding!!!

## ELEGANT EXTRACT.

[The following beautiful extract is  
from the pen of Mr. Sampson, one of  
the persecuted patriots of Ireland.—  
Mr. S. has been peculiarly success-  
ful in preserving the manner of Os-  
sian—and his writings will be univer-  
sally read and admired, by every one  
who can feel a sympathy for the un-  
happy victims of tyranny.]

Ind. Whig.  
"Sad is the sleep of Erin, and her  
dreams are troubled and gloomy.—  
Her enemy has come, he has come in  
the hour of her slumbers, and his hand  
has stolen the emerald from her brow;  
but Erin has not awakened—No! she  
still sleeps.

"Bloody is the field where she lies  
and her garments are sprinkled with  
blood—for the wounds of her sons are  
streaming around her, and the ghosts  
of her heroes are crying vengeance!  
but Erin has not awakened—No! she  
still sleeps.

"A sigh comes on the night breeze—  
'tis the spirit of ORR that complains!  
Pensive he leans from his cloud, and  
weeps over the slumber of Erin! He  
touches the lyre of song; and the heav-  
enly harp of union! and the orisons of  
freedom trembled over the chords—  
'twas a strain he loved, for he "died  
singing it." Has Erin heard the voice,  
of her hero? Has Erin awakened? No!  
she still sleeps."

The following whimsical story is from  
a Dublin paper, a circumstance attended  
with curious, but we fear, fatal conse-  
quences in this city. A child belonging to  
an old woman, who lives in Wine Tavern  
street, was some time since, scratched by  
a dog, who, from residing in the neigh-  
bourhood, used occasionally to visit her  
apartment. Although the injury done  
was very trivial, the mother viewed it as  
such a flagrant breach of hospitality, that  
nothing would satisfy her but the offen-  
der's life. A positive refusal to this aw-  
ful retribution being made by the owner,  
she applied to a magistrate for an order  
for his execution; which having obtained  
he was suspended over the coal quay and  
after having hung a considerable time, was  
cut down, and dropped in the river. Some  
friends of the deceased, however, contrived  
to take the body away privately; and  
having placed it in the hot ashes, poured  
spirits and milk down the throat, applied  
bottles of hot water to the soles of the  
feet, and adopted other means recommend-  
ed for restoring suspended animation;  
their efforts so far succeeded, that the dog  
was in about three weeks, able to run a-  
bout as usual. The first use he made of  
his new animation was to see his old  
friends; but having run into the old wo-  
man's as he was wont to do, she was so  
terrified, having believed him dead, that  
she fell into fits and now lies so danger-  
ously ill that fears are entertained for her  
life.

## AFRICAN SLAVES.

In St. Pierre's voyage to the Isle of  
France (where negro slaves are used  
more barbarously than in any other part  
of the known world) the writer says:—  
"Blacks are frequently unable to endure  
their hard lots, and give themselves up  
to despair; some hang or poison them-  
selves; others will get into a little boat,  
and without sails, provisions or compass,  
hazard a voyage of two hundred leagues,  
that they may return to Madagascar.—  
For the most part they secret themselves  
in the woods, where they are hunted by  
parties of soldiers, and by other ne-  
groes with dogs. Some of the inhabi-  
tants form parties of pleasure for this  
purpose—put up a negro as they would  
a wild beast, and if they cannot hunt  
him down, will shoot him, cut off his  
head, and bring it in triumph to town  
upon the end of a stick!"

St. Pierre adds, "These unfortunate  
creatures are, however, indulged with  
dogs; but it is an undoubted fact, that  
these animals know perfectly, even in  
the dark, not only a white man, but even

a dog belonging to a white man, both of  
whom they fear and hate; howling as  
soon as they approach. On the contrary,  
dogs of white people seem to have  
adopted the sentiments of their mas-  
ters; and at the least encouragement  
will fly with the utmost fury upon a  
slave, or upon his dog."—Con. Cou.

## NEW-YORK, Aug. 4.

TROTTER.—Yesterday a trotting  
match, distance one mile, for five hundred  
dollars, took place over a favorite piece  
of ground near Kingsbridge, between a  
horse from Bolton and the West Chester  
Poney. The Bolton horse performed the  
mile before a light Sulky, built for the  
purpose, in three minutes and 45 seconds,  
beating the West Chester Poney under the  
saddle upwards of fifty yards, without  
having been pulled to near the top of his  
speed.

## BOSTON, Aug. 4.

A remarkable instance of Prolific Lon-  
gevity.

In May last, "a good old man," by the  
name of Samuel Tolman, born at Dor-  
chester, A. D. 1707, (aged 103 years, now  
living at Matineus Island, (Maine) vis-  
ited this town and walked up to the Cupo-  
la of the new state-house with the infor-  
mant. He was in good health, reads with-  
out glasses, and retains his full powers of  
mind. The thanksgiving before last he  
sat at his table with rising seventy of his  
children, grand children, and great grand  
children. He enumerates above 300 of  
his progeny—His oldest son is 80 years  
old—his youngest, by his third and pres-  
ent wife, but 13. He has seen 3 French  
wars—served in the revolutionary war at  
the expedition to Penobscot; and says, if  
our government bid, he is ready to should-  
er his arms and do his part to assert his  
country's rights, if he retain his present  
strength of body and mind.

Some time ago, there was a woman  
who lived in Glamorganshire, South  
Wales, whose husband, with the little  
fortune he got with her, bought a small  
farm; he had hardly closed the pur-  
chase, when death closed his eyes;  
however, not intimidated with this, the  
widow married a second husband, who  
sowed it; he likewise died, and she tried  
a third, who reaped it, but death soon  
snatched him away; she then married  
a fourth, who threshed it, but he also  
followed the fate of his predecessors;  
and she then married a fifth husband,  
with whom she enjoyed the produce of  
it. All this happened in less than 18  
months.

KNITTING.—This species of house-  
hold industry is greatly encouraged by  
the good housewives in Scotland and  
Wales, and in several parts of Eng-  
land. In the county of Wicklow, in  
Ireland, however, it is not permitted in  
the families of the most prudent ma-  
trons. The reason they assign for  
this is, that as knitting and talking can  
go on together, the most industrious  
knitters are most frequently found in  
their neighbours houses propagating  
scandal.

## LITERARY ARTICLE.

### HISTORY OF PRINTING.

THIS work, by the senior Mr. Thomas, of  
Worcester, Massachusetts, is now completed  
at the press. As no opportunity was given to  
those gentlemen, who wish to be supplied with  
these volumes to engage them by subscription;  
and as many, particularly printers and book-  
sellers, in various parts of the continent have  
expressed a desire to possess copies, this is  
to request those who are inclined to become  
purchasers, to send in their names to THOMAS  
SMITH in Lexington by the 14th day of Octo-  
ber next ensuing, when return will be made to  
the publisher of the work in Boston, and the  
number of copies which may by that time  
be engaged, will be immediately forward-  
ed.

Among many curious and interesting arti-  
cles relative to Printing, &c. these volumes con-  
tain an account of ancient manuscript books,  
and the method of bookmaking, before the dis-  
covery of printing—of illuminations by the  
scribes of ancient and modern engraving and  
paper making—of the practice of printing in  
China—of the discovery and dispersion of  
the art in Europe, with a brief account of  
ancient printers, and a list of the first who prac-  
tised the art in Europe, Asia, Africa and A-  
merica—ancient Colophons used by printers—  
the introduction of printing into the various  
parts of the United States, and the colonies of  
foreign nations in America—a biographical  
sketch of all the printers in the English colo-  
nies from the first settlement of each colony to  
the period of the revolution—memoirs of pro-  
secutions for libels—an account of all the News-  
papers that were published before the revolu-  
tion; and a list of all that are now printed in  
the United States, with a calculation of the  
number circulated annually—an account of pa-  
per mills and the quantity of paper supposed to  
be manufactured yearly—new invented print-  
ing presses, with a description of one called  
the patent circular press, calculated to carry  
six or more forms, and to be worked by water,  
or by means of a horse, of which a successful  
experiment has lately been made from the model  
of the inventors in Boston. In these vol-  
umes are interspersed anecdotes of printers, &c.  
and many particulars not before published re-  
lating to the History of the country, and others  
which aided in bringing forward the revolu-  
tion. To which is added an account of all the  
booksellers in the colonies, now the United  
States, from the first settlement of the country  
to the year 1775.

The work is in two volumes 8vo. containing  
1000 pages, well printed on vellum paper, and  
has five plates, one of which is a fac simile of  
of the first article known to be printed in Eu-  
rope by the discoverer of the Art of Printing;  
two are fac similes of the printing types first  
used in England, another represents cylindrical  
printing presses accompanied by a description  
of them; the fifth is an Indian Gazette. The  
price of the two volumes in boards, is six dol-  
lars; or six dollars seventy five cents, hand-  
somer bound.

As a small edition only of this work is pub-  
lished, no more copies can be forwarded than  
may be actually engaged by the time above  
mentioned.

## BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. SCHEME OF A LOTTERY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE VACCINE MATTER, FOR THE USE OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE.

	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
1 Prize of	30,000 is	30,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
3	5,000	15,000
80	250 tickets each	20,000
14	1,000	14,000
30	500	15,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
200	25	5,000
2000	15	30,000
8000	12	96,000

10410 Prizes 300,000  
19590 Blanks

30,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each 300,000 Dis-  
count 15 per cent.

The fortunate adventurer who draws any  
of these prizes will be entitled to all the  
prizes, which may be drawn by the tickets de-  
signed, and reserved for that purpose.

Part of the prizes determined as follows:  
The first three thousand tickets that are drawn,  
to be entitled to twelve dollars each.

1st drawn No. after 3000 tickets  
are drawn 1000 Dollars

Do do 4000 do 500 do

Do do 5000 do 5000 do

Do do 6000 do 250 tickets

from No. 1 to No. 250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 7000 tickets are drawn  
two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 7001  
to No. 7250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 8000 tickets are drawn  
two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 8001  
to No. 8250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 9000 tickets are drawn  
two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 9001  
to No. 9250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 10,000 tickets are drawn  
two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 10001  
to No. 10250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 11000 tickets  
are drawn \$20,000

Do do 12000 do two hun-  
dred and fifty tickets from No. 12001 to No.  
12250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 13000 tickets are  
drawn two hundred and fifty tickets from No.  
13001 to No. 13250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 14000 tickets are drawn  
two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 14001  
to No. 14250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 15000 tickets are  
drawn 5,000 Dol.

Do do 16000 do 500 do

Do do 17000 do 1,000 do

Do do 18000 do 500 do

Do do 19000 do 500 do

Do do 20000 do 25,000 do

Do do 21000 do 500 do

Do do 22000 do 500 do

Do do 23000 do 1,000 do

Do do 24000 do 500 do

Do do 25000 do 5,000 do

Do do 26000 do 500 do

Do do 27000 do 1,000 do

Do do 28000 do 500 do

Do do 29000 do 10,000 do

\* Excepting the reserved tickets.  
In submitting the above scheme to the public,  
the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on  
the importance or necessity of the object in  
view. They believe that at this time, not a  
doubt exists in the mind of any well informed  
person, of the efficacy of the Kine Pock as a  
safe and certain preventative of the small Pox.  
The difficulty, and it might be added the impos-  
sibility, of preserving this remedy without the  
aid of an institution, (such as is intended to be  
established and supported by the profits arising  
from this Lottery) is also well known. But it  
is proper to observe, that this institution not on-  
ly contemplates to preserve the genuine vac-  
cine Matter for the use of the citizens of this  
state, but also to give it at all times, free of every  
expense, (with directions when required) to any  
of them who may have occasion to use it. To  
aid them in accomplishing objects such as these  
the Managers feel confident of the liberal and  
prompt support of the public.

The scheme, on an attentive examination will  
be found to afford inducements to adventurers  
equal to any heretofore proposed. All prizes  
will be paid within sixty days after the drawing  
is completed. The managers will contract for  
the sale of any number of Tickets which com-  
panies or individuals may want; and will receive  
and attend to orders for Tickets (postage being  
paid and the cash enclosed) from any part of  
the United States.

William Wilson.  
Robert Stewart.  
Luke Tiernan.  
Henry Schroeder.  
Aaron Levering.  
Samuel Hyacin.  
Dr. John Cromwell.  
Dr. Wm. H. Clendenen.  
John W. Collins.  
John W. Glenn.  
Andrew Agnew.  
Alexander M'Donald.  
Edward G. Woodyear.  
Edward J. Coale.  
Peter Hoffman, Jun.  
Dr. James Smith.

Tickets may be had of the following  
Agents in Kentucky.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER.—Lexington.  
ALEX'R. CRAWFORD.—Frankfort.  
RICHARD DURRETT.—Washington.

## Sportsmen's Attention!

A SUBSCRIPTION purse will be run for  
over Luke Harrison's course, near Versailles,  
in Woodford county, on the 4th Thursday in  
October: the first day three miles the heat  
for two thirds of the subscription money, free for  
any horse, mare or gelding. The second day,  
two miles the heat, free for any horse, mare or  
gelding, except the winning horse the day be-  
fore. The third day, one mile the heat for the  
entrance money of the preceding days, and the  
same day, free for any horse, except the win-  
ning horse of the preceding days. The entrance  
money each day, is to be one shilling in the  
pound. All horses to be entered the evening  
preceding the race, by nine o'clock with the se-  
cretary. The weights agreeable to the Lexing-  
ton Jockey Club. No race unless three horses  
are entered.

WM. BOLANNAN, Sec.

## Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of  
diseases, the following celebrated Medi-  
cines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,  
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and  
Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly  
mild—so as to be used with safety by per-  
sons in every situation, and of every age.  
They are excellently adapted to carry  
off superfluous bile, and prevent its mor-  
bid secretions—to restore and amend the  
appetite, produce a free perspiration, and  
thereby prevent colds, which are often of  
fatal consequences—a dose never fails to  
remove a cold, if taken on its first appear-  
ance. They are celebrated for removing  
habitual costiveness—sickness at the stom-  
ach and severe head ache—and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of  
climate.

They have been found remarkably effi-  
cacious in preventing and curing disorders  
attendant on long voyages, and should be  
procured and carefully preserved for use  
by every seaman.

## Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever  
offered to the public, being innocent and  
mild, certain and efficacious in its opera-  
tions. Should no worms exist in the body,  
it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the  
stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or  
offensive, and thereby prevent the produc-  
tion of worms and many fatal disorders.

## Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs  
asthma's, and particularly the whooping  
cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,  
So well known for the cure of rheuma-  
tisms, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

## Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled  
in the cure of nervous disorders, con-  
sumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weak-  
ness, &c.

## Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious  
and malignant fevers.

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Which is warranted an infallible remedy  
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For the cure of agues, mitter and in-  
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Celebrated for the cure of ri. worms,  
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An effectual remedy for all diseases of  
the eyes.

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Which give immediate relief.

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For the cure of every kind of head-ache  
at one application.

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For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general  
use, they are frequently purchased by not  
only Druggists, but by country store-keep-  
ers fell to again; in order